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physical entities has been forced upon them; and some of them have sought to enhance its actuality by appropriating for its use the term "subsistent." Since, however, as has just been pointed out, Spaulding never succeeds in defining the world of non-mental yet non-physical realities (unless in terms of consciousness) he can hardly hope by the repeated assertion of its non-mental character effectively to defend it against the assaults of the idealists, strengthened as they are, at just this point, by the adherence of those who, while they shy at pure idealism, none the less insist on the mental or ideal nature of all that does not belong to the world of the physical sciences.

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REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS OF LITERATURE

Troubles Mentaux et Troubles Nerveux de Guerre. GEORGES DUMAS. Paris: Alcan. 1919. Pp. 225.

This volume claims more general interest than naturally attaches to a treatise on military psychiatry. It consists principally of articles contributed to the *Revue de Paris*; and has the quality of its origin, of precision without pedantry. It is concerned most with the neuroses, not the psychoses of war, the latter being briefly dismissed as not essentially characterized thereby. A following chapter takes up confusional symptom-complexes associated with physical or mental shock. Some interpretative stress is here laid on toxic factors. Interesting types of amnesia, and other accidents in motor and sensory fields, are exemplified with profuse clinical observation. Successive chapters are devoted to the organic and emotional features of war neuroses, as well as those in which suggestion by self or others is the chief factor. Organic factors are thought to be especially prominent in auditory disorders; a limited group of symptoms also is referred to "emotion which has become unconscious." Practical measures in suggestive therapeutics are described; mutism yields the most readily thereto. The rôle of electricity in these procedures appears to have been considerable. Symptoms responding to suggestive treatment are facilitated through increased suggestibility the direct or indirect result of shock. Attention is invited to the generally passive character of autosuggestive symptoms arising after shock, *e. g.*, paralyzes as opposed to contractures. A following brief account of administrative experiences in military psychiatry forms the most interesting, even entertaining portion of the volume. Anaphylactic effects of shock are observed; there appears only the normal heredity for mental disease; on the other hand, previous emo-

tional instability is frequent. A final chapter deals with problems of simulation. In conclusion a succession of different types of symptoms of shock conditions is put forward as (1) physical and emotional shock, with their organic and mental sequelæ; (2) confusion, with its intellectual and affective features; (3) autosuggestion; (4) prolongation of symptoms, which grades into (5) simulation.

The volume contains searching analyses of organic and mental factors, that do not lend themselves to brief review. A striking feature is the slight if any trace of psychoanalytic influence. British military psychiatry seems to have been considerably affected thereby.¹ There is copious and dispassionate reference to cognate German literature of the war period.

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Neuroses et Psychoses de Guerre chez les Austro-Allemands. G. DUMAS, and H. AIMÉ. Paris: Alcan. 1919. Pp. 242.

This volume is more technical than the preceding, and bears more evidence of other than scientific issues between the groups at war. It is based on three reports by Birnbaum published in 1915 and 1916 in the *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie*. One meets not without regret in this connection such names as Binswanger, Jolly, Alzheimer, Weygandt, Westphal, Gaupp, and others quoted. Certain topics only are selected for discussion in the review by Dumas and Aimé; these concern chiefly the conceptions of *Schreckneurose*, traumatic neurosis and hysteria. Surprise is expressed at insufficient differentiation between hysteria and confusional states. Effects of the war's outbreak on the civil population are noted. Stransky discusses pathological indifference to danger. No special national immunity to war neuroses appears; it is on the side with the heaviest artillery. A few writers, notably Nonne, make special claims for the value of hypnosis. A discussion arising in German psychiatric circles out of Oppenheim's views on traumatic neurosis is dealt with in some detail. There is a brief note on war neurotic symptoms among animals, which seem to be clearly observed. The emphasis on toxic etiology noted in the other work is expressed also in this volume. German literature appears more inclined to psychogenic viewpoints, but these have had less influence even here than on corresponding thought in England and America, or been less appreciated by the French reviewers. Flight into the psychosis and unconscious determination are very casual conceptions for the text. There are many removes between the original German

¹ Cf. Rivers, W. H. R., "Psychiatry and the War," *Science*, N. S., 49, 367-369.